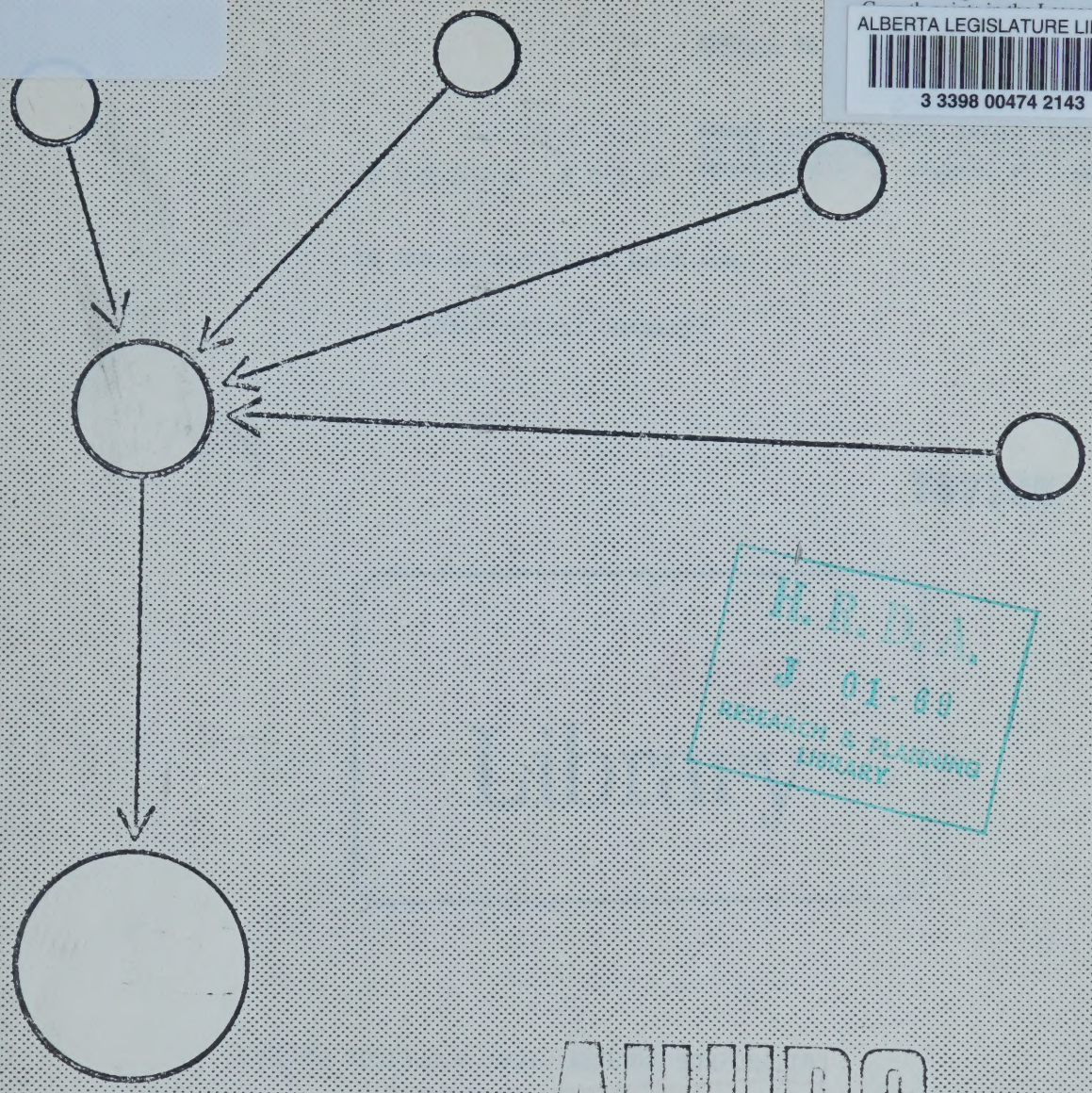
CA2 ALAH
1969G66

Alberta Housing and Urban
ALBERTA LEGISLATURE LIBRARY
3 3398 00474 2143



H. R. D. A.
J 01-69
RESEARCH & PLANNING
LIBRARY

AHURC

growth points

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

AHURC

HN
110
.Z9c4
A145

MRS. L. M. HASSBRING
HOUSING CONSULTANT

ALBERTA HOUSING & URBAN RENEWAL CORPORATION
THE STANLEY BUILDING • 11810 KINGSWAY AVENUE
TELEPHONE 453-3511 • EDMONTON 19 • ALBERTA

GROWTH POIN

in the Lesser Slave Lake Area

(Statistical Summary)

767720

Alberta
AGRICULTURE
Library

ALBERTA HOUSING & URBAN RENEWAL CORPORATION

December 1969

787750

C O N T E N T

			Page
Foreword			(i)
Part I	Communities in the Lesser Slave Lake Area		
	Total LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA		1
	Isolated Communities,	LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA	13
		LOON LAKE AREA	17
		PEERLESS LAKE AREA	21
		CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA	25
		WABASCA-DESMARAIS AREA	29
		CALLING LAKE AREA	34
		UTIKUMA AREA	38
Part II	Summary and Recommendations		
	Growth Points in General		43
	Models for Socio-Economic Development in Isolated Communities		43
	Recommendations, Growth Points of Lower Order		48
	Growth Points of Higher Order		50
References			53
	Charts		
	1. Recommended Road System		51
	2. Northern Alberta Mileage Chart		52

H.E. 1 J 01-6 RESEARCH & PLANNING LIBRARY

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this brief report consists of a statistical summary of more recent studies done in the Lesser Slave Lake Area by various government departments. Some tabulations have been made by the present writer. A complete list of consulted reports and other source material is supplied to this study. The two main references have been "A Socio-Economic Analysis of Isolated Communities in Northern Alberta" (HRDA, Robert Mansell), and "An Analysis of Resources in Alberta's Lesser Slave Lake Area", (Alberta Department of Agriculture.)

Part II describes two models for socio-economic development in isolated communities. The applicability of the models to the actual situation in the Lesser Slave Lake Area is further discussed. Parts of this discussion are taken more or less directly from the above referred to report by R. Mansell.

The central questions have been:

- on what criteria should the choice of 'growth point' communities be based, and
- which isolated communities should be given priority for the provision of services and the allotment of development funds.

The two illustrations, Chart 1 and 2, have been taken from an interim report regarding roads and transportation in Northern Alberta (Dept. of Highways and Transportation).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful for assistance given by Mr. Jerry Bigam, Mr. Robert Mansell and Mr. Neil Gilliatt, all three connected with the Human Resources Development Authority, and by the personnel at the Population Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta. For typing of this report, I am grateful to Miss Sybil Holmes and Miss Sharon Kassian.

Part I

Communities in the Lesser Slave Lake Area

Statistical Introduction with respect to

Human Resources

Physical Resources

Natural Resources

Employment

Recreation and Tourism

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

https://archive.org/details/ableg_33398004742143

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION OF THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA [1]

	1951	1956	1961	1968	Increase %	Average Annual Increase	Projection 1981 [2]
High Prairie	1141	1743	1756	2241	96	6	3430
Kinuso	238	306	323	376	58	4	461
Slave Lake	-	-	468	1716	267	37	4420
Swan Hills	-	-	643	1414	120	15	3083
I.D. 123	-	-	279	86	-69	-9	Nil
I.D. 124	2853	3216	3108	2732	- 4	-	2062
I. D. 125	3277	3155	3212	3101	- 5	-	2900
I.D. 128	593	947	769	1100	85	5	1767
I.D. 129	502	877	577	712	42	3	920
Indian Reserve	N.A.	1140	1453	1410	23	2	1500
TOTALS:	8604	11382	12588	14888			20543

1 Not included the two settlements of Cadotte Lake (population 78 in 1968), and Calling Lake (population 420 im 1968).

2 The projections made by the Provincial Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs with the exception of the projected population of Indian Reserves, which was calculated by the Rural Development Research Branch, Department of Agriculture.

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA, 1966

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
0 - 4	1,263	1,209	2,472	16.6
5 - 9	1,141	1,091	2,232	15.0
10-14	893	880	1,773	11.9
15-19	673	648	1,326	8.9
20-24	577	554	1,131	7.6
25-34	1,076	949	2.025	13.6
35-44	829	632	1,461	9.8
45-54	539	452	991	6.7
55-64	443	341	784	5.3
65-69	168	105	273	1.8
70+	244	176	420	2.8
TOTALS:	7,851	7,037	14,888	100.0

POPULATION OF THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA, 1961 and 1966 and PROJECTIONS TO 1981.

Year	Population
1961	12,588
1966	14,888
1971	-
1976	-
1981	20,543

Education

SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 Years), 1966

Number	Per Cent of Total Population
5,331	36%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL 1967

Number = 6,829

OPERATING COSTS OF EDUCATION IN THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA 1967

Operating Costs	Operating Costs/ Student	Operating Costs/Student Alberta 1966
$4,457,924	$653	$486

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20-64 Years), 1966

Total No.	Per Cent of Total Population
3,464	23%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20-64 Years), 1981

Total No.	Per Cent of Total Population
4,109	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: 21 schools with a total of 202 school rooms. 6 schools teach grades 1 - 12, the rest 1 - 6 or 1 - 9. Drift pile grades 1 - 3. Grouard has a vocational program together with ordinary High School facilities.

As an average, each of the area's 198 teachers has 21 students.

Unemployment: 31.6% of students who leave school enter the labour force in the Lesser Slave Lake area become unemployed compared with 4.7% for rural Alberta and 4.8% for cities in Alberta.

Health Services: 2 Health Units, the Athabasca and Peace River Health units. The Town of Swan Hills serviced by a municipal nurse. In Wabasca, the Municipal Nursing Service employ two nurses. Municipal nurses also in Kimuso and Atikameg. Eight medical doctors in the Lesser Slave Lake area.

Welfare:

ESTIMATED MONTHLY RATE OF HEADS OF FAMILIES ON WELFARE ASSISTANCE - LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA, C. D. 15 AND ALBERTA

Population * Per Case

	Pensions	Long-term Social Allowance	Short-term Social Allowance	Municipal Assistance	Indian Reserve Permanent Welfare	Indian Reserve Emergency Welfare
Lesser Slave Lake Area**	140	52.1	434.3	131.5	24.2	13.0
C. D. 15	186	75.6	134.7	237.3	N.A.	N.A.
Alberta	220	94.7	434.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* Population used for calculation of the ratio shown excluded Indian reserves except in the Indian reserve calculations.

** Lesser Slave Lake area for purposes of these statistics includes I.D.'s 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, and M.D. 130 and all incorporated towns and villages within that area.

ESTIMATED YEARLY WELFARE EXPENDITURES
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

Social Allowance, Short-term	- 12 Months @ $19,046	=	$ 228,552
Social Allowance, Long-term	- 12 Months @ $43,166	=	$ 517,992
Pensions	- 12 Months @ $ 8,754	=	$ 105,048
Municipal Assistance, Total	.....		$ 149,999
Welfare on Indian Reserves	.....		$ 169,596
	TOTAL		$1,171.187

Transportation: Highway 2 Edmonton - Athabasca and Highway 44 connect the Lesser Slave Lake Area with southern Alberta. Highway 2 West travels to Peace River. A number of smaller roads are found within the interior of the Lesser Slave Lake Area.

Housing:

HOUSING STANDARD IN FAUST, 1967

Shacks	40.4%
Poor Houses	24.3%
Poor to Fair	8.9%
Fair	10.3%
Fair to Good	6.4%
Good	5.8%
Very Good	3.9%

PEACE RIVER HEALTH UNIT HOUSING SURVEY

Category	High Prairie		Grouard		Alberta
	#	%	#	%	%
A	170	30.7	24	22.0	69
B	169	30.5	3	2.8	23
C	115	20.8	20	18.3	8
D	100	18.0	62	56.9	
Total	554	100.0	109	100.0	100

KEY
A = Essentially Sound
B = Capable of Repair or Improvement to Class A
C = Second Priority Demolition
D = First Priority Demolition

OCCUPANTS OF HOMES NEEDING MAJOR REPAIRS

	High Prairie	Grouard
	#	#
Number of Families	143	68
Total Person in Dwellings	717	404
Total Children in Dwellings	350	231
Total Adults in Dwellings	367	173

COMPARISONS OF LEVELS OF LIVING IN I.D. 124 BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

	Central Alberta %	Metis %	Treaty Indians %	Mixed %	White %
Low	10	75	93	69	10
Medium	45	25	7	31	74
High	45	0	0	0	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

WELFARE HOUSING REPORT
STANDARD OF ACCOMMODATION

RENTED

High Prairie	Room	Suits	Single Dwelling	Board and Room	Nursing Home	Senior Citizens Home	Total
Low	2	2	60	1	-	-	65
Medium	9	6	64	20	4	1	104
High	1	-	11	3	47	-	62
TOTAL	12	8	135	24	51	1	231

Slave Lake							
Low	1	4	33	1	-	-	39
Medium	2	3	20	2	1	-	28
High	-	-	4	4	-	-	8
TOTAL	3	7	57	7	1	-	75

Continued

OWNED

Slave Lake	Hold Title	Mortgage	Squatter	Total
Low	73	1	61	135
Medium	29	4	12	50
High	2	2	5	9
TOTAL	104	7	78	194
High Prairie				
Low	43	13	41	97
Medium	128	50	46	224
High	5	2	-	7
TOTAL	176	65	87	328

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: Timber production in the area has varied from 70 to 100 MM f.b.m. per year since 1956. From 1960 to 1966, the average annual cut was above 80 MM f.b.m., especially the production of lumber from deciduous trees seems to have a good future.

Commercial Fishing: The Lesser Slave Lake was the first to be exploited as a commercial fishery. In the last few years, other lakes in the area have, however, been relatively more important for the fishing industry. 1960-61 was the peak year, and after 1961, the volume as well as the total revenue have decreased.

Oil Industry:

RESERVES AND PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL
IN THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

Field	Discovery Year	Marketing Reserves December 31, 1967 000 bbls.	Production 1967 000 bbls.	Cumulative Production To December 31, 1967 000 bbls.
Swan Hills	1957	830,007	22,755	100,993
Red Earth	1956 & 1966	39,290	873	1,895
Snipe Lake	1962	66,413	2,669	10,587
Utikuma Lake	1963	15,107	489	1,393
Mitsue	1964	156,466	4,917	11,561
Nipisi	1965	174,528	4,391	7,468
Loon Lake	1965	103	103	174
TOTAL		1,285,524	36,197	134,071

RESERVES AND PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

Field	Discovery Year	Marketable Reserves As Of Dec. 31, 1967	Production 1967 MMcf.	Cumulative Production To Dec. 31, 1967 MMcf.	Comments
Swan Hills	1957	305,000	7,713	38,632	
Red Earth	1956	-	234	488	Primarily an Oil Field.
West Prairie	1956	20,000	-	-	Presently Beyond Economic Reach.
Faust South	1956	10,000	-	-	Presently Beyond Economic Reach.
Marten Hills	1961	689,000	23	201	Start Major Production soon.
Snipe Lake	1962	-	790	3,002	Primarily an Oil Field
Utikuma	1963	-	159	400	Primarily an Oil Field
Mitsue	1964	162,000	2,678	6,110	Presently Beyond Economic Reach
Nipisi	1965	110,000	1,338	2,237	Presently Beyond Economic Reach.
Loon Lake	1965	-	21	34	Primarily An Oil Field.
Heart River	1965	3,000	167	1,007	Supplies Local Utility.
TOTAL		1,299,000	13,123	52,111	

The Lesser Slave Lake area produced 15% of the Alberta total of oil in 1967. Production of natural gas from the area amounted to about 1% of the provincial total.

Agriculture:

NUMBER OF FARMS
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

	1951	1956	1961	1966	Per cent change to 1966
Improvement District 124					
Commercial [1]	N.A.	N.A.	133	101	-24
Total	279	259	210	196	-30
Improvement District 125					
Commercial	N.A.	N.A.	298	193	-35
Total	514	590	480	489	- 6
Improvement District 128					
Commercial	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	--
Total	N.A.	2	--	2	--
Improvement District 129					
Commercial	N.A.	N.A.	3	3	--
Total	N.A.	N.A.	5	6	--
TOTAL: Area farms	793	851	695	691	
TOTAL: Commercial Farms	N.A.	N.A.	434	297	

1 A commercial farm in 1966 was defined as a farm with gross farm sales of $2,500 per annum.

FARM SIZES

	Improvement District 124				Improvement District 125			
	1951	1956	1961	1966	1951	1956	1961	1966
Less than 3 acres	39	33	19	18	-	-	2	1
3	50	29	38	35	3	4	1	-
10	29	25	28	25	4	2	2	1
70	72	86	46	837	209	233	125	113
240	50	49	42	28	183	213	171	155
400	19	21	15	23	67	68	86	89
560	8	9	7	14	31	31	36	52
760 -	3	3	10	11	22	24	36	48
1,120 - 1,599	1	2	3	3	8	6	15	22
1,600 - 2,239	-	-	1	2	2	7	5	6
2,240 - 2,879	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
Over 2,880	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

The average farm size increased from 185 acres to 268 between 1951 to 1966 in Improvement District 124 and from 293 to 468 in Improvement District 125.

The size of farms in I.D. 128 and I.D. 129 has not been described, due to the very low numbers involved.

MINK RANCHERS IN LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

	No. of Ranchers			No. of Mink		
Location	1966 (Aug. 31)	1967-1968	% Change	1966 (Aug. 31)	1967-1968	% Change
Canyon Creek	24	14	- 41	19,314	19,260	
Kinuso	9	5	- 44	3,571	1,609	
Faust	24	16	- 33	21,674	17,559	
Slave Lake	9	5	- 44	6,535	44,505	
Joussard	29	14	- 52	12,985	8,394	
Widewater	35	32	- 8	42,697	1,609	
TOTAL	130	86	- 34	106,776	92,936	- 13

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1981

	Employment
Forestry and Forest-Related Industries	500 - 600 seasonal or 250 - 300 year round
Commercial Fishing	100 - 150 part time
Oil Industry	(1961 - 700 seasonal) (1965 - 2,00 seasonal) (1966 - 800 seasonal) (1981 - 800 seasonal)
Agriculture	200 - 300 year round

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Water-Based Recreation: Good potential 9 miles of shoreline excellant for swimming and boating.

Sports Fishing: Abundant sports fishing opportunities. The major obstacle is the lack of good access roads.

Big Game Hunting: Good population of moose and some deer, elk, caribou, and bear.

Bird Hunting: Fairly good duck hunting.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE AREA

	Hotels		Motels	
	No.	Rooms	No.	Units
Slave Lake	1	24	6	49
Faust	1	16	-	-
Kinuso	1	22	1	Closed
Canyon Creek	1	12	-	-
High Prairie	2	56	2	33
Swan Hills	1	18	1	20

The following is a list of camping facilities:

1. Lesser Slave Lake Provincial Park -
2. Lands and Forests Recreation Areas - Wabasca, Snipe Lake, Freeman Lake
3. Department of Highways Campsites - five roadside camping areas.

LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA

Human Resources

POPULATION OF LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA [1]

1961	1966	1968 [2]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase
166	246		80	48	10%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA, 1966 [3]

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	18	19	37	15.9
5 - 9	24	13	37	15.9
10 - 14	17	15	32	13.7
15 - 19	17	14	31	13.3
20 - 24	9	3	12	5.1
25 - 34	11	12	23	9.9
35 - 44	9	11	20	8.6
45 - 54	7	5	12	5.1
55 - 64	11	3	14	6.0
65 - 69	5	4	9	3.9
70+	4	2	6	2.6
TOTALS:	132	101	233	100.0

Number of households, 1966 -- 36
Average size of household -- 5.9 people

---

1 Includes Little Buffalo Lake, Cadotte Lake, Martin River, L'Hirondelle and the northeast shore of Lubicon Lake.

2 Estimated population in 1968 -- Little Buffalo Lake - 155 (Registered Indians 51, Metis 88, White 16)
-- Cadotte Lake - 78
TOTAL 233

3 Excludes Lubicon Lake

POPULATION OF THE LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA
1961 - 1966 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(Estimated 4.5% increase per year) [4]

Year	Population
1961	166
1966	246
1971	307
1976	382
1981	477

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
100	43

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADE 1 - 7), 1968 - 1969

Little Buffalo Lake	-	29
Cadotte Lake	-	33
TOTAL	-	62

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE LITTLE BUFFALO LAKE AREA, 1967

Settlement	Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Northland School Division
Little Buffalo Lake	$33,000	$25,000			
Cadotte Lake	26,000	10,000			
TOTAL:	$59,000	$35,000	$565	$453	$646

[4] Average yearly increase for registered Indian populations in Northern Alberta has been about 5.7% and in Metis Colonies about 3%. The yearly natural increase among Metis is probably of the same rate as for registered Indians, but the emigration from Metis Colonies is greater. An average annual increase of 4.5% has been assumed to be about right for isolated communities in Northern Alberta.

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
47	20%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
95	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: Little Buffalo Lake -- 2 1-room schools

Cadotte Lake -- 1 1-room school

Health Service: Peace River Health Unit. NO medical facilities exist in the area. A nurse and a dental hygenist from Peace River visit the communities monthly. A medical physician and dental officer visit the area about once a year. The nearest hospital is in Peace River.

Transportation: Peace River via Three Creeks -- first 30 miles good gravel road. The last 45 miles progressively worse. Past Three Creeks the road is classified as a dry-weather or winter road.

Grass air strips in both Little Buffalo Lake and Cadotte Lake.

Utilities: Electrical power supplied by small local power plants. The drinking water is of poor quality.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: Good potential.

Commercial Fishing: Several lakes, the potential of which is unknown.

Oil Industry: Between 1965 and 1968 a total of 210 wells were drilled in the Little Buffalo Lake Area. Of these, 66 wells (31%) have been producing, capped or suspended.

Agriculture: The potential arable land could be used for hay production and pasture. At present, further agricultural development is prohibited.

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest related industries:	73 seasonal or 30 year-round
Commercial Fishing:	N/A
Oil Drilling Industry:	50 - 80 seasonal
Agriculture:	Nil

LOON LAKE AREA

Human Resources

POPULATION OF THE LOON LAKE AREA

1961	1966	1968 [1]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase
102	149	150	48	46	9.3%

[1] Estimated figure. Of the total population, about 23 were Registered Indians, 121 Metis, and 6 White.

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE LOON LAKE AREA, 1966
(includes Lubicon Lakes)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	20	19	39	22.0
5 - 9	15	14	29	16.4
10 - 14	7	14	21	11.7
15 - 19	5	10	15	8.5
20 - 24	7	6	13	7.3
25 - 34	9	9	18	10.2
35 - 44	9	9	18	10.2
45 - 54	8	2	10	5.6
55 - 64	4	3	7	4.0
65 - 69	2	3	5	2.8
70+	1	1	2	1.1
TOTALS:	87	90	177	100.0

Number of households, 1966 -- 36
Average size of household -- 5.2 people

POPULATION OF THE LOON LAKE AREA 1961 AND 1966
AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(Average Annual Increase of 4.5%)

Year	Population
1961	164
1966	169
1971	183
1976	224
1981	274

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
65	37%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADE 1 - 8), 1968 - 1969

Number
47

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE LOON LAKE AREA, 1968

Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/Student Northland School Division
$33,777	$21,360	$455	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
37	21%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
56	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: 1 2-room school in Loon Lake

Health Services: Peace River Health Unit. NO medical facilities in the area. A Health Clinic visits the area once a year. Dental service in Atikameg. Nearest hospital is in Peace River.

Transportation: All-weather road southeast to Slave Lake. (Distance from Loon Lake to Slave Lake is 120 miles).
Closest airstrip located at the Red Earth tower about fifteen miles northeast of Loon Lake.

Utilities: No electrical power.
Water must be hauled.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry:	Good potential
Commercial Fishing:	Very little information available. The lakes are generally shallow and possibly not suitable for commercial fishing.
Oil Industry:	Promising. Between 1965 and 1968, a total of 250 wells were drilled. Of these, 75 wells (30%) have been producing, capped or suspended.
Agriculture:	Potential for additional ranch units but at present agricultural development is prohibited, as Loon Lake lies in the "green zone".

Employment

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest-Related Industries:	About 80 seasonal or 30 year-round
Commercial Fishing:	N/A
Oil Drilling Industry:	25 - 75 year-round
Agriculture:	Nil

PEERLESS LAKE AREA

Human Resources

POPULATION OF THE PEERLESS LAKE AREA [1]

1961	1966	1968 [2]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase
164	169	238	74	31	6%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE PEERLESS LAKE AREA, 1966
(includes small population in peripheral areas)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	19	20	39	21.3
5 - 9	15	19	34	18.6
10 - 14	10	7	17	9.3
15 - 19	13	9	22	12.0
20 - 24	6	5	11	6.0
25 - 34	11	11	22	12.0
35 - 44	8	6	14	7.7
45 - 54	6	3	9	4.9
55 - 64	2	3	5	2.7
65 - 69	2	2	4	2.2
70+	4	7	6	3.3
TOTALS:	96	87	183	100.0

Number of households, 1966 -- 42
Average size of household -- 4.4 people

---

1 Includes the two communities of Peerless Lake and Trout Lake and some smaller settlements.

2 Peerless Lake -- 83 (Registered Indians 48, Metis 27, White 8); Trout Lake -- 150. The figures are estimated.

POPULATION OF THE PEERLESS LAKE AREA
1961 AND 1966 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(4.5% increase per year)

Year	Population
1961	164
1966	169
1971	207
1976	254
1981	311

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
73	40

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADE 1 - 8), 1968 - 1969

Peerless Lake	-	25
Trout Lake	-	36
TOTAL	-	61

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE PEERLESS LAKE AREA

Settlement	Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Northland School Division
Peerless Lake	$22,000	$10,337			
Trout Lake	34,152	20,207			
TOTAL:	$56,152	$30,544	$501	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
33	18

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
62	20

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: Peerless Lake - 1 1-room school
Trout Lake - 1 2-room school

Health Services: Athabasca Health Unit. NO medical facilities exist in the area. Nursing services one day per month from Wabasca. Nearest hospital in Slave Lake.

Transportation: A road building project is underway northwards to Fort Vermilion. The present road facilities are of poor quality. An improved road system travelling southwards to Wabasca and Slave Lake can be expected. (Distance from Peerless Lake to Fort Vermilion is about 150 miles. From Peerless Lake to Slave Lake is about 120 miles.)

Nearest air strips are located at Trout Mountain and on the south end of Graham Lake.

Utilities: No power facilities in the area. Propane lights are provided for the Peerless Lake School.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: Good potential. Very little exploitation due to lack of roads.

Commercial and Sport Fishing: Good potential. The natural beauty of the area could make it a good recreational and tourist resort area in the future.

Oil Industry: Promising. In 1965 to 1968 a total of 203 wells were drilled. Of these, 73 wells (36%) have been producing, capped or suspended.

Agriculture: Very little potentially arable land.

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest-Related Industries	Employment
Logging	129 seasonal or 52 year-round
Sawing	59 seasonal or 24 year-round
Forest Portection	3 seasonal
Miscellaneous	8 seasonal
TOTAL:	199 seasonal or 76 year-round and 3 seasonal
Commercial Fishing	N.A.
Oil Drilling Industry	Significant employment opportunities
Agriculture	Nil

CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA

Human Resources

POPULATION OF THE CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA

1961	1966	1968 [1]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase [2]
47	84	150	103	220	28%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA, 1966

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	10	14	24	28.6
5 - 9	7	6	13	15.5
10 - 14	4	4	8	9.5
15 - 19	5	0	5	6.0
20 - 24	2	7	9	10.7
25 - 34	5	4	9	10.7
35 - 44	2	2	4	4.8
45 - 54	2	0	2	2.4
55 - 64	1	3	4	4.8
65 - 69	2	1	3	3.6
70+	1	2	3	3.6
TOTALS:	41	43	84	100.0

POPULATION OF THE CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA
1968 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(Average annual increase 4.5%)

Year	Population
1968	150
1971	170
1976	208
1981	255

---

1 Population estimated at 150 (50% Registered Indians; 50% Metis).
2 The large population increase caused by influxes of people to the community.

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
26	31%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADE 1 - 8), 1968 - 1969

Number
22

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE CHIPEWYAN LAKES AREA, 1968

Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/Student Northland School Division
$23,980	$10,328	$469	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
12	14%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
56	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: 1 1-room school

Health Services: Health nurse from Wabasca once a month. Nursing hospital in Wabasca. Dental service in Wabasca. Emergency medical attention supplied by the Emergency Air Ambulance Service.

Transportation: A winter road connects the community with Wabasca. (Distance Chipewyan Lakes to Wabasca to Slave Lake approximately 170 miles).

A grass airstrip located in the western edge of the lake.

Utilities: Water from community well. Light and power provided by local power plant. One general store.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: The remoteness of the area combined with the lack of a good road system, make an exploitation of the present forest resources impossible.

Commercial Fishing: Limited supply. Fishing reserved for local residents.

Oil Industry: Oil drilling has declined since 1966. Between 1965 and 1968, 33 wells were drilled and only one of these wells produced some oil.

Agriculture: Very limited.

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest-Related Activities:	10 year-round
Commercial Fishing:	Nil
Oil Drilling Industry:	5 - 10 year-round
Agriculture:	Nil

WABASCA -- DESMARAIS AREA

HUMAN RESOURCES

NON-RESERVE POPULATION OF THE WABASCA -- DESMARAIS AREA [1]

1961	1966	1968 [2]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase [3]
769	909	2,325	1,556	202	25%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE WABASCA -- DESMARAIS AREA, 1966

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	111	120	231	17.8
5 - 9	112	97	209	16.1
10 - 14	107	75	182	14.0
15 - 19	79	71	150	11.6
20 - 24	47	42	89	6.9
25 - 34	62	62	124	9.6
35 - 44	52	50	102	7.9
45 - 54	35	33	68	5.2
55 - 64	41	42	83	6.4
65 - 69	18	6	24	1.9
70+	21	13	34	2.6
TOTALS:	68	611	1,296	100.0

---

1 Includes Sandy Lake. Data for the on-reserve population not available.

2 The population of the communities of Wabasca and Desmarais consisted of approximately 2,200 people. Of these, approximately 1,140 were Registered Indians, 1,000 Metis, and 60 Whites.

3 It is believed that the population figures for 1961 and 1966 are grossly underestimated.

POPULATION OF THE WABASCA -- DESMARAIS AREA 1968 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(4.5% increase for 1 year)

Year	Population
1968	2,325
1971	2,639
1976	3,233
1981	3,960

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
541	42%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADES 1 - 9), 1968 - 1969

Desmarais (1-9)	--	314
Wabasca (1-6)	--	206
TOTAL		520

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE WABASCA -- DESMARAIS AREA, 1968

Capital Investment	Operating Cost	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/Student Northland School Division
$572,507	$308,152	$565	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
237	19%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
792	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: Desmarais (Grades 1-9, 13 teachers)

Wabasca (Grades 1-6, 8 teachers)

Health Services: A Municipal Nursing Station in Wabasca (10-bed, 2-bassinet hospital and dental equipment). Medical services provided by two doctors from Slave Lake. Emergency transports carried out by the Emergency Air Ambulance Service.

Transportation: Fairly good gravel road from Slave Lake. (Distance from Desmarais to Slave Lake approximately 90 miles). Planned road from Wabasca to Peerless Lake. Gravel and clay airstrip in Wabasca.

Utilities: Water supplied by local plant. A "trench" sewage disposal system in Wabasca. Electricity supplied by a diesel generating plant in Wabasca.

Communications: Alberta Government Telephones.

Other Services: Three Stores, two gas stations.

Housing: Most homes are constructed of logs or rough lumber. The quality of housing on the reserves is generally higher than the standard of Metis housing.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: The possibilities to economically exploit the forest resources are highly dependent upon the future road system in the area.

Commercial Fishing: More research needed, but fish farming is generally considered to be in a position to offer good, additional employment opportunities.

Oil Industry: Increasing drilling activity since 1965. No major oil fields, but a large gas field.
In 1965 to 1968, 149 wells were drilled and of these, 46 (31%) were producing, capped, or suspended.

Agriculture: Some agricultural potential -- mainly ranching.

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest-Related Industries	119 seasonal or 48 year-round
Commercial Fishing	10 part-time
Oil Drilling Industry	50 - 80 year-round
Agriculture	N/A

CALLING LAKE AREA

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION OF CALLING LAKE AREA

1961	1966	1968	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase
269	379	420	151	57	7%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE CALLING LAKE AREA, 1966

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	37	42	79	20.8
5 - 9	26	32	58	15.3
10 - 14	12	20	32	8.4
15 - 19	23	17	40	10.6
20 - 24	13	8	21	5.5
25 - 34	28	27	55	14.5
35 - 44	17	18	35	9.2
45 - 54	15	9	24	6.3
55 - 64	12	9	21	5.5
65 - 69	4	1	5	1.3
70+	4	5	9	2.4
TOTALS:	191	188	379	100.0

POPULATION OF THE CALLING LAKE AREA, 1968
AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(Estimated 4.5% increase per year)

Year	Population
1968	420
1971	477
1976	584
1981	715

Education:

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
130	35%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL (GRADE 1 - 9), 1968 - 1969

Total: 106

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE CALLING LAKE AREA, 1968

Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/Student Northland School Division
$226.228	$58,930	$556	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
85	22%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
143	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

School: 1 school, 5 teachers in Calling Lake

Health Services: Athabasca Health Unit, a Nursing Station in Calling Lake

Transportation: Year-round road system. Few additional roads expected to be built since the area has few natural resources.
A gravel airstrip on the eastern side of Calling Lake.

Utilities: Water comes from the lake.
Light and power provided by a utility company.

Shopping: There are 3 general stores in Calling Lake.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: The forestry potential is small, due to the remoteness of the area.

Commercial Fishing: Declining fish production due to fish diseases and under-utilization of the lakes.

Oil Industry: Number of wells drilled between 1965 and 1968 is 209. 65 were suspended (31% of the total number of drilled wells). Oil drilling activity will probably decline.

Agriculture: Very limited potential.

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forestry-Related Industries:	Maximum 40 seasonal or 16 year-round
Commercial Fishing:	8 year-round
Oil Industry:	Approx. 50 seasonal
Agriculture:	N/A

UTIKUMA AREA

HUMAN RESOURCES

POPULATION OF THE UTIKUMA AREA [1]

1961	1966	1968 [2]	Increase	Increase %	Average Annual Increase
796	796	983	187	23	3%

POPULATION PER AGE GROUP IN THE UTIKUMA AREA, 1966
(Excludes Indian Reserves)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0 - 4	67	57	124	24.0
5 - 9	45	40	85	16.4
10 - 14	30	25	55	10.6
15 - 19	27	20	47	9.1
20 - 24	14	27	41	7.9
25 - 34	31	30	61	11.8
35 - 44	20	12	32	6.2
45 - 54	13	15	28	5.4
55 - 64	11	7	18	3.5
65 - 69	7	6	13	2.5
70+	10	3	13	2.5
TOTALS:	275	242	517	100.0

---

1 Includes Atikameg and Gift Lake and the Utikuma Metis Colony but not the population of the three Indian reserves in the area.

2 Estimated figure. Approximately 572 Metis and the remainder Registered Indians. About 421 people lived in Atikameg, about 366 at Gift Lake and the rest scattered throughout the Utikuma Metis colony.

POPULATION OF UTIKUMA AREA, 1968
AND PROJECTIONS TO 1981
(4.5% annual increase)

Year	Population
1968	983
1971	1,116
1976	1,367
1981	1,675

Education

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN (5 - 19 YEARS), 1966

Number	Percent of Total Population
187	36%

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, 1968 - 1969

School	Grades Taught	No. Students	No. Teachers
Atikameg	1-7	104	4
Gift Lake	1-8	90	4
Utikuma	1-8	78	3
		272	11

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE UTIKUMA AREA, 1968

Capital Investment	Operating Costs	Annual Operating Cost/ Student	Annual Operating Cost/ Student Rural Alta.	Annual Operating Cost/Student Northland School Division
$331,156	$120,052	$441	$453	$646

Labour Force

MALES IN LABOUR AGES (20 - 64 YEARS), 1966

Total	Percent of Total Population
89	17%

MALES IN LABOUR AGES, 1981

Total	Percent of Total Population
335	20%

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Schools: 3 schools in the area.

Health Service: Peace River Health Unit. A Municipal Nursing Station exists at Atikameg - Gift Lake. Hospitals in Peace River and Slave Lake.

Transportation: An all weather road travels north of Grouard to Gift Lake and Atikameg. (Distance approximately 40 miles). Also, road connection with Loon Lake and Slave Lake. These roads are expected to become upgraded in the future, to provide access to important oil fields and timber stands.

An airstrip located at Utikameg Lake.

Communications: Mobile telephone at Atikameg (AGT).

Utilities: Water piped from the lakes and from wells. A utility company provides power and light.

Housing: Most housing of quite good northern standard. In 1966, there was a total of 85 houses in the area. Average size of household was 6 people.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Forestry: Very good potential.

Commercial Fishing: Many of the lakes are exceptionally high fish producers.

Oil Industry: A good number of wells have been drilled during the past five years -- 580. Of these, about 247 wells (43%) have been producing, capped or suspended. Oil drilling activities reached the peak in 1966 and have declined since then.

Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF METIS COLONIES [1] IN THE UTIKUMA AREA

	Grain Land (acres)	Potential Farm Units	Pasture Land (acres)	Potential Ranch Units	Total Potential Units
Big Prairie	10,880	18	188,000	40	58
Gift Lake	0	0	207,360	45	45
TOTAL:	10,880	18	395,360	85	103

EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY 1980

Forestry and Forest-Related Industries:	56 - 76 seasonal or 22 - 30 year-round
Commercial Fishing:	22 part-time
Oil Drilling Industry:	75 - 150 seasonal
Agriculture:	100 year-round

---

1 Based on an annual minimal income of $4,000.

Part II

SUMMARY

Growth Points in General

Models for Socio-Economic Development

RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GROWTH - POINTS IN GENERAL

Inadequate housing, poor health care, low levels of education and educational opportunities, small and highly fluctuating levels of income and fairly high levels of welfare assistance are typical for most isolated communities in Northern Alberta. It is true that recent governments have declared war against all forms of poverty and advocated the development of "a just society", but the means by which these worthwhile aims could be carried out are not fully agreed upon.

The most fundamental necessities can only be satisfactorily assured by providing first of all, employment which yields an adequate level of income, and secondly, hospitals and doctors, schools, electrical power, good roads, water and sewage facilities and so on. Of several reasons, most of them of an economic nature, these services cannot be supplied to every isolated community. Employment, for instance, can hardly be provided in a community which lacks potentials for a stable economic base industry to develop. Thus, some objection chriteria must be arrived at, in order to be able to determine which communities should have priorities. In this report, an attempt has been made to establish which of the isolated communities in the Lesser Slave Lake Area can rightly be considered as potential growth points.

The inevitable question which will thus arise is "which isolated communities should be given priority for the provision of such services and the allotment of development funds?" The most important criteria should be 'which communities show the greatest potential for growth?' That is, which communities demonstrate the most viable economic bases and are best situated in terms of transportation routes?

MODELS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ISOLATED COMMUNITIES

Model I

RESOURCES

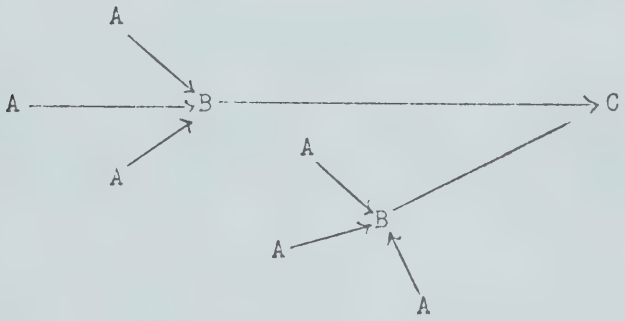
Human

Physical

Natural	Man-made
Ex. land	Ex. roads
water	dams
forest	bridges

This first model visualizes the development of the Human Resources as the first activity in any socio-economic development. Thus, private and public expenditures should accordingly be spent on education and training programs, designed to create a highly competitive and mobile manpower supply.

This approach is characterized by mobility. All services are designed so they can be provided on a short term basis or until the creation of a mobile manpower supply is achieved. The manpower demand will largely be an outcome of the development of physical resources by the free enterprise system. The term "growth-points" can here be applied on two different levels according to the following scheme.

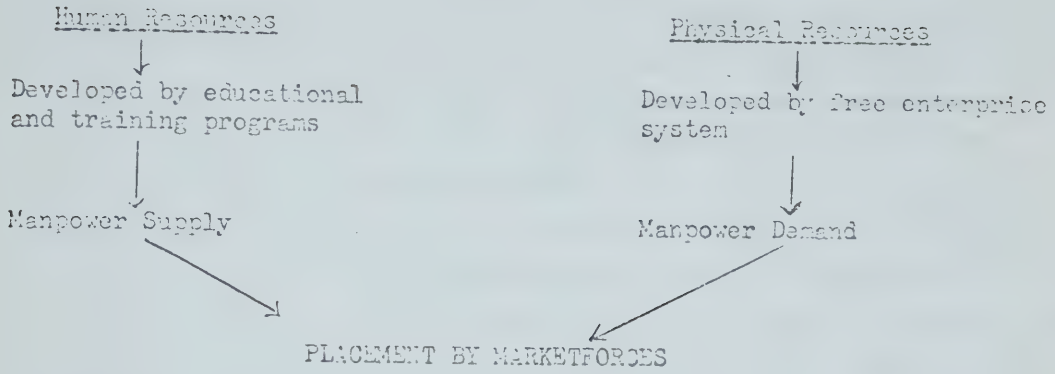


A stands for a small isolated settlement

B stands for an isolated community to which educational and other basic services should be concentrated (Growth point 1)

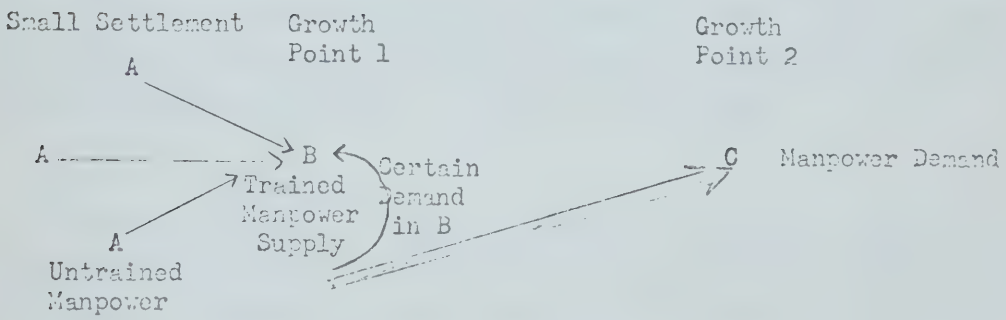
C stands for bigger center with a more well-integrated economic base and thus greater potentials with respect to availability of physical resources. (Growth point 2)

IN SUMMARY MODEL I (see page 43)



The total approach is outlined in the following diagram:

ISOLATED COMMUNITIES



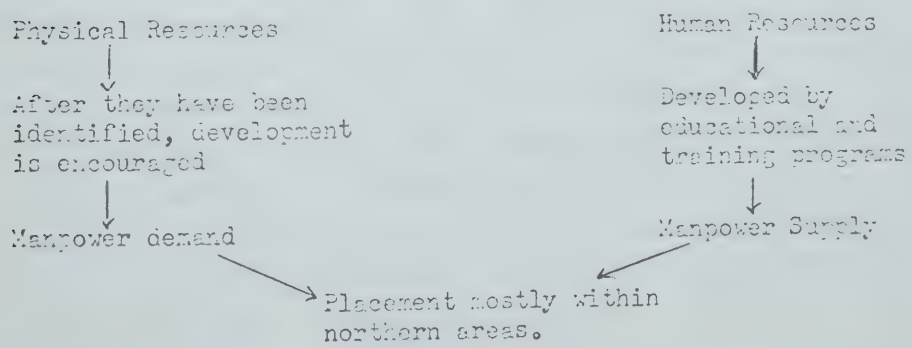
The free market mechanism which underlies this approach would provide for the most efficient allocation of resources, but there are several disadvantages with this approach when applied to isolated communities. Firstly, there may be problems arising due to the fact that most isolated communities in the northern parts of Alberta mainly are populated by native people.

Better opportunities in general are not strong enough incentives to get most Indian and Metis families to leave a small settlement for re-location to a more developed community. Many have little understanding for the White industrialized society, but demand instead, service facilities to be supplied to their settlement. Secondly, the development of a physical resource which exists in an isolated community will likely be left to business enterprises foreign to the area. It is generally conceded that an important part of socio-economic development is that the native people themselves take an active part in the development of their community. A third drawback is that the supply of manpower cannot always be absorbed by the industry in the nearest growth centers which effects the willingness among people in smaller dispersed settlements to undergo training. It is also a well known fact that many business men prefer to fill available positions with already industry trained labour from other parts of the Province. Finally, under a private enterprise system, there are certain difficulties to get business men to invest in undertakings in small centers, since capital investments generally pay off much better in bigger centers in spite of the higher costs connected with the hiring of employees.

Model 2.

The first step in this approach must be to make an inventory of the physical resources available within a certain area. In communities with some potentials for development of the resources, it becomes realistic to start to move in those services prerequisite to development. At the same time public and private expenditures to develop the economic base of the same community should be encouraged.

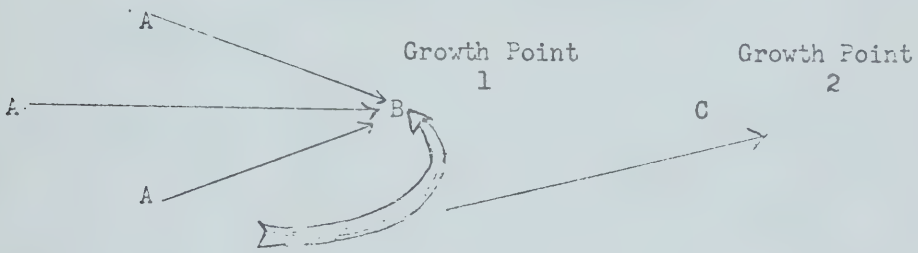
This sequence is summarized as follows:



In this case, there must be a simultaneous development of jobs and manpower supply in isolated communities which have been identified as growth points. A complete variety of service facilities should be supplied in these growth points in order to encourage people to move in there from smaller isolated settlements.

The total approach is outlined below:

Isolated Settlements



A are small isolated settlements, mostly regarded as non-viable

B Growth point 1. Various forms of municipal services should be supplied and also employment opportunities. Most people should be able to obtain permanent employment here, whereas some may re-locate to

C which is a larger growth center

This approach has several advantages over Model 1. First of all, the majority of people now living in isolated settlements should be able to find employment within largely the same area, in communities under development. Secondly, the development in a growth point could be sped up by encouragement and aid given to private and public interests in isolated areas. Thirdly, this approach would allow the people to become more directly involved in the development they are used to. Another advantage is that these smaller growth points would probably come to serve as a half-way point in the transition of the people from isolated communities to the wider society.

This approach also has its shortcomings. One is that it is comparatively costly to develop smaller community units e.g. the actual input can hardly be justified, in economical terms, by the output. Still, this relative inefficiency might well be justifiable from a social and human point of view.

This second approach which advocates the development of small growth points in the north has great advantages which has already been pointed out, and is strongly recommended in the Lesser Slave Lake area and subsequently in other areas in Northern Alberta.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GROWTH POINTS of lower order.

Peerless Lake

A substantial number of non-agriculatural basic employment opportunities will be available in the near future. The area is also regarded to have a good potential for recreation and tourism. It is recommended that services be moved into the area to attract populations from other less viable communities such as Little Buffalo and Wabasca-Desmarais. Electrical power, water, sewage, telephones, a health unit should be supplied and also improved academic as well as vocational educational facilities. The planned road system, linking the community with Slave Lake, Peace River and Fort Vermilion should be completed without unnecessary delay.

The recent governmental decision to guarantee long-term leases of building sites should naturally encourage new residential subdivisions to develop. The housing stock should accordingly be improved.

Loon Lake

With the upgrading of the Loon Lake-High Prairie-Slave Lake roads and new constructions of roads to Peace River and Fort Vermilion, this small community is considered to have a good location, especially as a future road service center.

It is estimated that the physical resources in this area could support a population of up to 500 people. It is thus recommended that all necessary services be provided in the area. The educational facilities should be improved and extended to include grade 1 to 9. Education after grade 9 could be provided in the growth point community of Loon Lake or in Peerless Lake. The relatively short distance between these two communities makes it possible, and necessary of economical reasons, that these two growth points communities co-operate with regard to health service facilities, high-school education and vocation training programs.

Existing housing stock should be improved and new homes of good standard supplied.

The physical resources in the remaining isolated communities in the Lesser Slave Lake Area are not sufficient to support any population increase. In fact, in most of them, there is already at present, a deficit of employment opportunities. However, the community of Calling Lake possesses excellent prospects for the recreation and tourist industry. Mostly because of that reason, this report recommends an upgrading of existing facilities in the community. The road which connects Calling Lake with Athabasca should be improved, and it is also suggested that roads be supplied to provide access to some of the smaller lakes in the area in order to improve the commercial and sports fishing.

A severe employment deficit exists at present in the Wabasca-Desmarais area, and it is bound to become much larger in future years. It is doubtful whether the large number of people in the area requiring employment could be absorbed into other areas such as Loon Lake and Peerless Lake. Thus, the people must either relocate to growth centers of higher order and/or employment must be created in the Wabasca-Desmarais area by attracting some labour intensive industry such as the manufacturing of houses or furniture.

Vocational education and adult training programs should be provided for the local people in the area. Relocation to growth points in the Lesser Slave Lake Area or to greater centers should be encouraged and governmental grants available to cover relocation expenses. The educational training programs for adults in the Wabasca-Desmarais area should be of a temporary nature, whereas vocational facilities on a permanent basis should be supplied in growth points of higher order, such as Slave Lake and Peace River.

To a certain extent, permanent land tenure should be given to the residents of the area. Health Service should be improved. The existing road to Slave Lake should likewise be improved in order to give the residents good excess to hospital and educational facilities in Slave Lake.

The part of the population in the isolated communities of Little Buffalo, Utikuma and Chipewyan Lakes that cannot obtain employment locally should be encouraged to relocate to the suggested growth points of Peerless Lake and Loon Lake or to larger centers. From a social point of view, it is, however, desirable that educational and health care facilities, together with the general housing standard also in these less viable communities, are being kept on as high a level as possible.

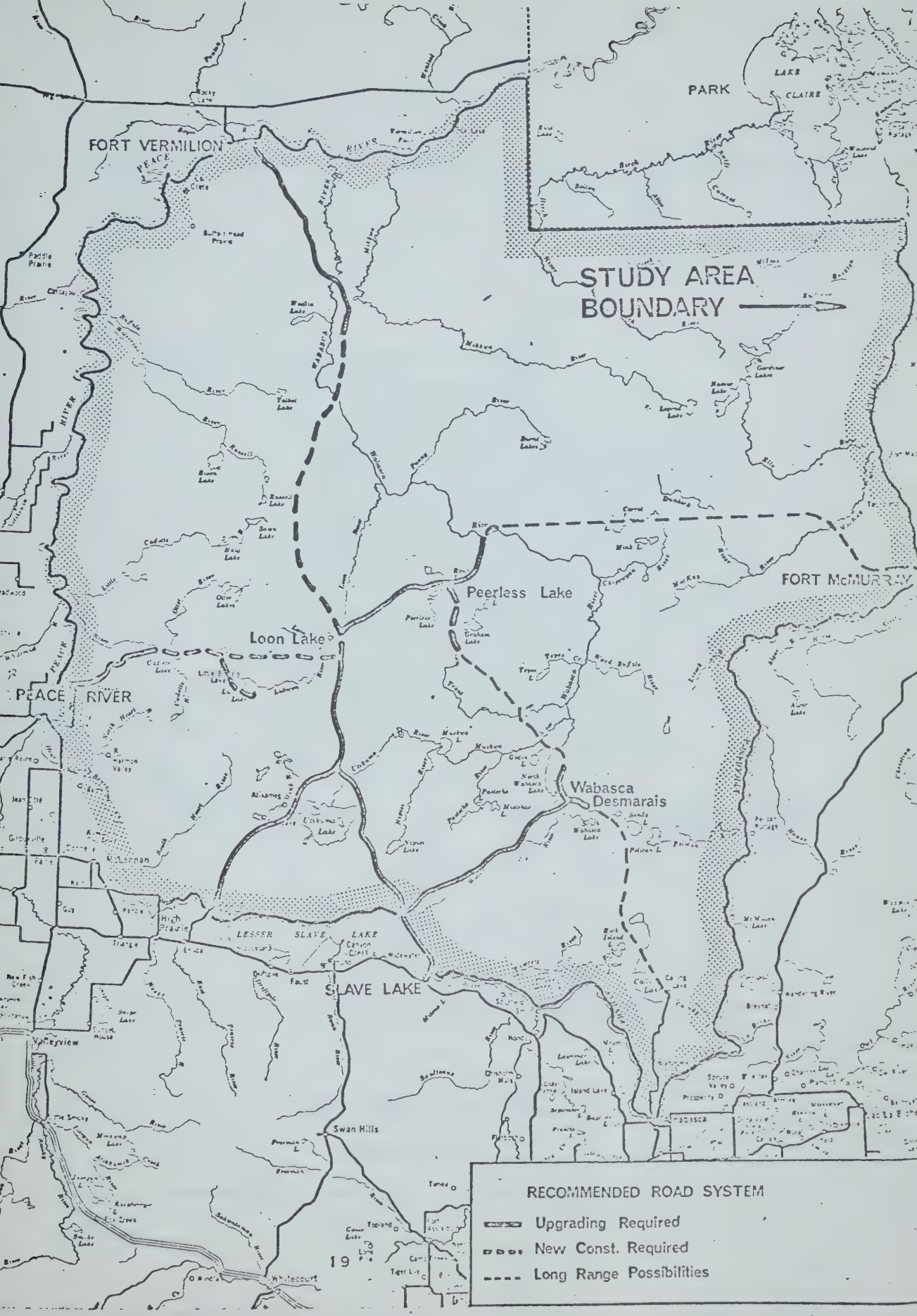
This report has almost entirely dealt with the viability and development potentials of isolated communities in the Lesser Slave Lake Area. No detailed investigation has been made of more centrally located small communities south and west of the Lesser Slave Lake. Of these, however, at least the two communities of Grouard and Kinuso are regarded to possess development potentials and might already now be called growth points of lower order.

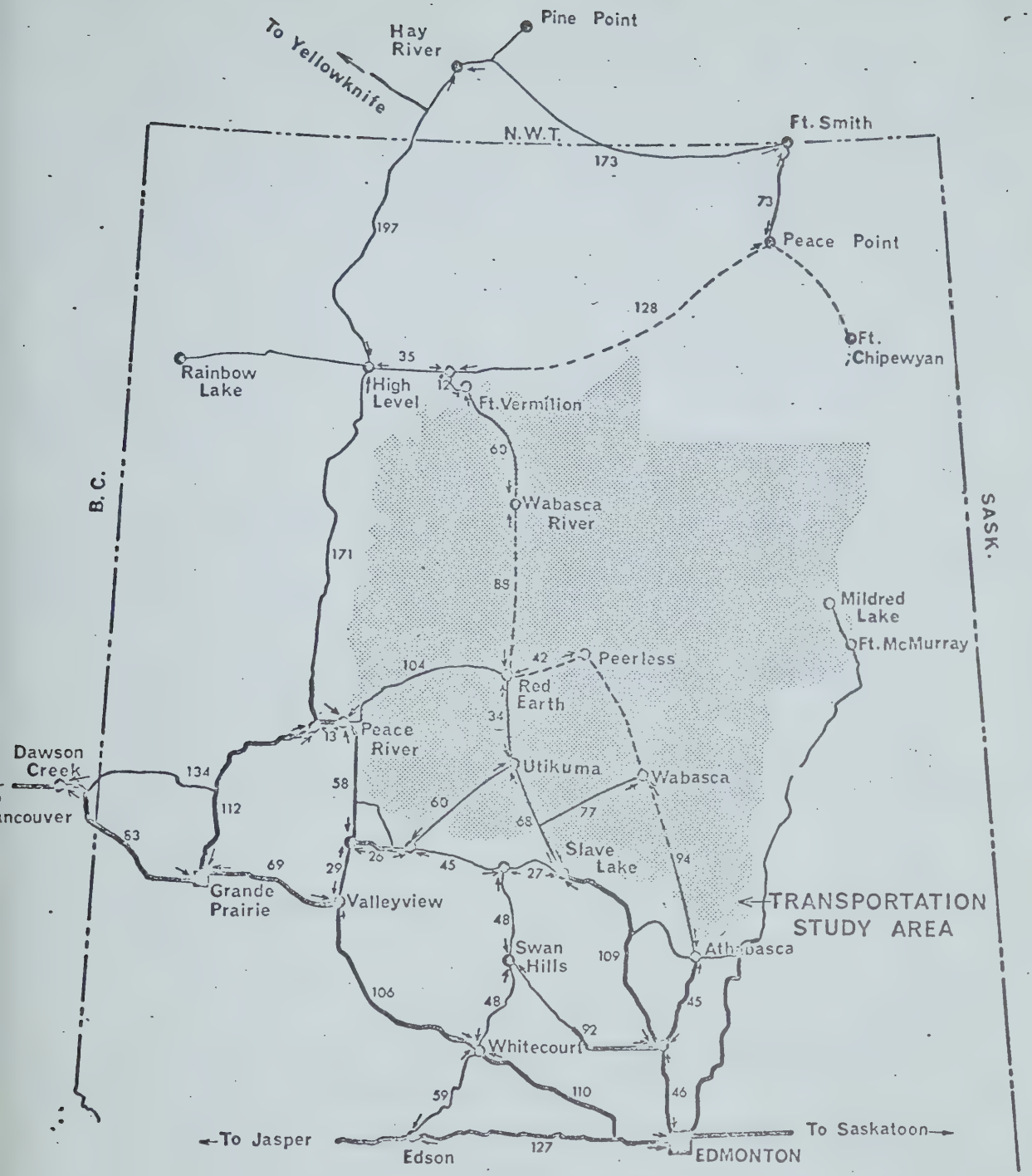
GROWTH POINTS OF HIGHER ORDER

The towns of Slave Lake and High Prairie in the Lesser Slave Lake Area, together with Athabasca, Peace River and Grande Prairie, are considered growth points of higher order, able to supply a wider variety of services and opportunities. Efforts should be made to get industry (or perhaps more industry) to locate to these communities.

Educational facilities, particularly adapted to the needs and desires of the local people, should be supplied in these growth centers besides ordinary academic and vocational training programs.

In order to improve the over-all housing standard in the Lesser Slave Lake Area, a staged 10-year housing program should be made up in consultation with local representatives. In general, only housing improvement loans should be given to less viable communities and small settlements, whereas loans for improvements as well as for new construction of homes should be provided to growth point communities of lower and higher order.


PARK
LAKE CLAIRE
FORT VERMILION
PEACE RIVER
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
Peerless Lake
Loon Lake
FORT McMURRAY
PEACE RIVER
Wabasca Desmarais
LESSER SLAVE LAKE
SLAVE LAKE
Valleyview
Swan Hills
RECOMMENDED ROAD SYSTEM
Upgrading Required
New Const. Required
Long Range Possibilities



NORTHERN ALBERTA

MILEAGE CHART

PAVED ——— GOOD ------- NOT CONSTRUCTED

REFERENCES

Reports

An Analysis of Resources in Alberta's Lesser Slave Lake Area, The Rural Development Research Branch, Economics Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture, 1968.

Annual Report, 1968, Northern Alberta Development Council.

The B-15 Plan, An outline for Rural Development in Alberta's Census Division 15, Human Resources Development Authority, Research and Planning Division, 1969.

Opportunity Housing, A Review and Evaluation of the Indian and Metis Housing Program, Alberta Commercial Corporation (J. Fyfe), 1968.

Population, Department of Municipal Affairs, Provincial Planning Branch, Research Division, September, 1967.

Report of the Royal Commission on the Development of Northern Alberta, (J. G. MacGregor), 1958.

A Socio-Economic Analysis of Isolated Communities in Northern Alberta, Human Resources Development Authority, Research and Planning Division (R. L. Mansell), 1969.

A Survey of Problems in the Lesser Slave Lake Area, Human Resources Development Authority, Government of Alberta (G. Banta), 1968.

OTHER SOURCES

D.B.S. Census of Canada, 1961 and 1966. Special population tabulations (University of Alberta Population laboratory.)

Northland School Division, School Enrollment Lists.

Peace River Health Unit Housing Survey

Special Report on Welfare Housing Standard in Alberta (Department of Social Assistance).

H.L.
J 01.69
RESEARCH & PLANNING
LIBRARY